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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
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A scientist has discovered that the human mouth is gradually moving to the left side of the face.

Labouchere, in London (England) Truth, says that Canada will eventually become a new United States or become attached to the great Republic.

The increasing wealth of the various nations is somewhat remarkable. During the last 10 years the Bank of France has more than doubled its reserves. The Bank of Germany in 1881 held about $140,000,000. In 1889 it held $180,000,000.

It is gratifying to note, observes the Detroit Free Press, that the national legislation for the protection of railroad employes is already being arranged for. If it be possible to find a uniform car coupling that is satisfactory it should be promptly adopted in interstate commerce.

Still another victory for the golden-rod. The State Horticultural Board of New Jersey has chosen her as State flower in a canvass in which the pansy, the rose and the violet were contestants for the honor. The golden-rod is not ambitious nor pushing, but she gets there all the same.

Great is the German appreciation of Shakespeare, exclaims the Chicago News. A cheap edition of his works brought out by the Weimar Shakespeare society has had a sale of 16,000 copies in six months. It is said that such a sale is an almost unprecedented event in the German book market.

In Europe there are several million men under arms, who consume but produce nothing by their labor. They represent so many unemployed men, and for whom in the ranks of labor there is no place. Figure up the result upon the labor market of Europe if those great armies, said to be five millions of men, were suddenly disbanded and turned loose to seek their own livelihood. They would at once swamp the labor market and produce wide-spread disorganization in all industries.

The introduction of the typewriter into telegraph offices has revolutionized the modern telegraph service, declares the Philadelphia Record. Now, the term "first-class operator" always means an expert typewriter as well and it is almost impossible for a person to hold a place in an office in a big city unless these two accomplishments are combined. This is particularly true of the news service. By the combination of these two acquirements the speed has been nearly doubled. A skilled operator now can give or receive sixty words a minute without being pushed. The experiment was first tried in Philadelphia, and it was thought by old telegraph men at the time that the noisy typewriter and the clicking ticker of the telegrapher's desk could never work harmoniously together, but they now go jogging along together as nicely as could be wished.

Among those who delight in pushing their investigation into the byways of science is a learned doctor, who has constructed an ingenious apparatus by which he can determine, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the time it takes to think. He has shown that to see a piece of white paper and be conscious of the fact takes one-twentieth of a second; to see a picture takes one-tenth of a second; to see a letter of common print, one-eighth of a second; to see a full word one-seventh of a second, and to be able to judge of red and blue, one-thirteenth of a second. By this machine the time of remembering can be accurately measured. According to its enthusiastic inventor much less time is occupied in remembering the name of a familiar word than the name of a letter. This seems strange, especially when the fact that we can see the letter in less time than the word is taken into consideration. This machine also shows that sensations travel by the nerves to the brain at the rate of one mile a minute, much slower than has been supposed.

Senator Jacob S. Coxey, owner of quarries near Massillon, and a stock farm in Kentucky, has had blank petitions to Congress printed containing the recommendation "That you enact a law to issue $500,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, such money to be set apart exclusively for public roads, and to go to each State pro rata with the number of miles of road in the State, and to be appropriated and issued at the rate of $20,000,000 a month." The projector of this scheme says that, as the Supreme Court has decided that Congress has the power to issue bills of credit in times of peace or war, one of the first functions of that body is to establish and maintain roads. It would give to the 9,000,000 laboring people of the country 18 days' work each year at $1.25 a day, or to the 2,225,000 of idle people it would furnish 72 days' work each year.

Visions.

Visions come and go again,
Leaving in their airy train
Just a rhythm, soft and low,
Of their movement to and fro—
Something like an old refrain.

'Tis the way with summer rain;
'Tis the way with joy and pain;
'Tis the way with all we ken
Of the lives of mortal men;
Just to come, then go again.
—[W. N. Roundy in Harper's Weekly.

PAINTING ON CHINA.

Mrs. Barbara Best was one of the sweetest, most peculiar old ladies in the world. To begin with, she was very rich. That in itself is, perhaps, not so much of a peculiarity. But then she was spare and crooked and withered up like a crab-apple which has hung too long on the tree, and she wore a little black satin cape and a cap trimmed with ribbon bows, such as were in fashion half a century ago, and she walked with a gold-headed cane, a la Fairy Godmother; and her eyes sparkled weirdly through gold spectacles, and her hands were covered with little knitted silk mitts. And as she sat by her drawing-room fire drinking chocolate and talking with another witch-like little old woman, they made a very funny pair indeed.

"Yes," said Mrs. Barbara, nodding her head, "I couldn't endure it any longer. I told her she must either give up me or give up her everlasting dabbling in paint and varnish!"

"Dear, dear," said Mrs. Fanshaw, the second witch-like little old woman. "A trifle more sugar in my chocolate, please, dear."

"For my part," observed Mrs. Barbara, "I don't know what the world is coming to. In my time we used to leave that sort of work to the trades-people. But Gladys had an odd notion about independence. And she inherited some of that artist-blood from her father's family. There's none of it in the Bests, I'm very sure."

"No, to be sure not," said Mrs. Fanshaw.

"And I told Gladys plainly that I would not tolerate it," said Mrs. Barbara. "Choose between us," said I. "Be a lady or a grubbing artist, whichever suits you best. Because," said I, "if you don't consult my wishes I shall disinherit you, and cast you off! I know of another young relation whom I can adopt, and who cares no more for art than I do for the Egyptian obelisk."

"And what did she say?" asked Mrs. Fanshaw, contentedly sipping her chocolate.

"She told me to do just as I pleased," answered Mrs. Barbara, in aggrieved tone of voice. "Because, she said, she intended to take the same privilege."

"What shocking ingratitude!" commented Mrs. Fanshaw, heaving a deep sigh.

"Of course we parted good friends," said Mrs. Barbara. "But Gladys knows very well that I shall never see her again. If she has wrecked her own fortunes, she has only herself to thank for it."

"And where is she now," asked Mrs. Fanshaw.

"In a studio, somewhere on Sixth avenue," solemnly answered Mrs. Barbara. "With a sign out: 'Art Sales-room,' and 'Painting and Decorating Done to Order.'"

"Did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Fanshaw.

And, by way of answer, Mrs. Barbara only groaned:

"But I like Lovel very well," she added. "He's a splendid young fellow, although I sometimes find his college bills high and his flow of spirits rather overwhelming. But he's a gentleman. A real Best!"

"Does he know about Gladys?" Mrs. Fanshaw asked, in a mysterious whisper.

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Barbara, "there is just enough of the Don Quixote about him to make him go to sea or take to verse writing or some other preposterous business if he thought he was standing between Gladys and her fortune—which he isn't," Mrs. Barbara added with emphasis. "The money is mine, to leave to whom I please, and he is just as near a relation on the side of the Bests, as Gladys is on the Maitlands!"

"Dear, dear, how silly young folks are!" said Mrs. Fanshaw.

"All I want them to know is that I am not to be trifled with," said Mrs. Barbara with the air of a Nero, in black satin and little corkscrew curls.

In truth Mr. Lovel Best was a frank, loyal-natured, handsome young fellow. He liked Aunt Barbara because Aunt Barbara was kind to him, but he rallied her to her face, teased her parrot, made her pug bark, laughed at the stiff old portraits of the dead-and-gone Bests that hung on the parlor walls, and kept astonishing her perpetually. But all the time Aunt Barbara knew that Lovel was fond of her in his heart, and it warmed her chill old pulses to hug this knowledge to her.

"He's a wild chap," she said to herself; "but he'll come out all right. The Bests always do, when they have had their fling. He has none of Gladys's obstinacy about him."

And Gladys? Well, that headstrong young votary of art lived on the least possible amount of money, and dreamed rapturously over her sketching-board. She had a very little money, which her mother had bequeathed her—about sufficient to rent the little studio and pay the gas and fuel bills.

"As for eating and drinking, what does that signify?" said Gladys.

So she taught a class daily in Miss Mincher's Academy, to furnish the bread and cheese part of the business; and very tedious work she found it.

"But I shall sell some of my placques and vases soon," said she, hopefully.

She did not, however. To be a successful artist, one must have an appreciative public, and the public never came near poor Gladys Maitland. In vain she decorated the doorpost with signs; in vain she put out her prettiest paintings and most spiri ed sketches; nobody came to buy. The agencies represented themselves as overcrowded when Gladys came blushing in with specimens of her work, and our little heroine began to wonder how long this sort of thing was to endure.

"Even Rosa Bonheur didn't get rich all at once," she comforted herself by reflecting.

But one day there came a gleam of hope athwart the Cimmerian darkness of her prospects. As she was working at her easel footsteps stumbled up the semi-lighted stairs, and a knock sounded at the door.

"Is this Miss Maitland's studio?" demanded a cheerful voice.

"Why," cried Gladys, drawing a quick breath, "why, Lovel!"

"It's Gladys!" exclaimed Lovel.

For the young cousins had met once years ago at the seaside, and they never had forgotten one another.

"Why," cried Lovel, rubbing his forehead as if not quite certain but that he was dreaming, "I thought you were adopted by some rich woman here in the city!"

"Art is the only mother that I know," Gladys answered, laughing. "I hope you've brought me an order, Lovel."

"But I say," persisted the bewildered law-student, "why don't you come and live with Aunt Barbara?"

"Oh, I've tried that," said Gladys, shaking her head, "and we couldn't get along at all together."

"Speaking of Aunt Barbara," said Lovel, mysteriously, opening a paper parcel on the table—"behold!"

Half a dozen bits of old china fell out with a c ink and a clatter.

"Oh!" cried Gladys, stiffening with horror. "It's Aunt Barbara's painted china! Oh, Lovel, how did this happen?"

Mr. Best smote himself pathetically on the chest.

"Like George Washington," he confessed, "I cannot tell a lie—it was I! I was doing my gymnastics in the storage-room—Indian war-clubs and all that sort of thing, you know—when, all of a sudden, I lost balance and tumbled over the pile of boxes. Down they went! Aunt Best keeps 'em packed, you know, in case of accident, and, of course, the china must needs be under all the rest, and got the hardest thumps.'

"What did she say?" cried Gladys, with uplifted hands and eyes shining humidly.

"She doesn't know," Lovel answered, with twinkling dimples around his lips. "Do you suppose I'm going to 'fess' before I'm obliged to? I seized a pattern-cup—broken in not more than six pieces—and fled frantically to the nearest china-shop. They recommended me—here. To Miss Maitland, No.—Sixth avenue. But I never dreamed that I was coming to my old playmate? Now, Gladys, I am at your mercy. Can these ruins be replaced or can they not?"

Gladys frowned, half closed her lovely limpid eyes, pursed up her lips in the intensity of her attention, and finally nodded her head.

"Yes," she said. "But it will be, oh, so expensive! First, we must order the china manufactured in just that outre, ancient shape; then it must be painted, piece by piece."

"Let us hope," said Lovel earnestly, "that there will be no grand family festival to use the china before—"

"Aunt Barbara never uses it," said Gladys. "She only unpacks it at intervals, to dream over the grandeur of her ancestors. Courage, Lovel; I think we shall save you yet!"

"But, Gladys," said the young man, wistfully, "mayn't I tell Aunt Barbara that you are here, alone? I am quite sure she would invite you to her house, if—"

Gladys colored to the very roots of her hair.

"If you do, Lovel," she said, "I will forgive you. No. We neither of us wish to see each other. Let things remain as they are."

"But I may come and see how the china gets on?"

"Oh, yes," said Gladys, brightening, "you may come. But, mind, not a word to Aunt Barbara."

The important business took time, as all such things do, but drew to a close at last, and one day the box of china—new, yet such a perfect imitation of the old one that Aunt Barbara herself could not have told the difference—was safely smuggled into the backdoor and up to the storage rooms.

"Now," said Lovel, laughing, "I shall breathe freely at last."

He gave Gladys a check for a hundred and fifty dollars, but as she took it he looked earnestly at her.

"Gladys, darling," said he, "I can't keep my secret any longer. I love you!"

"I knew that, long ago," said Gladys, in the sweet, solemn way she had.

"And you, dearest?"

"I love you, too," said Gladys. "Isn't it the most natural thing in the world? But I am not going to burden you with a penniless wife. We must wait until I am a great artist, you a prosperous lawyer."

Lovel Best secretly made up his mind that nothing of the sort should occur.

"I'll go home and tell it all to Aunt Barbara," he resolved. "And if she consents, all right; if she doesn't, all right, just the same! Gladys is better than a dozen fortunes!"

But when he reached home, the servants came to meet him with pale, troubled faces. Aunt Barbara Best had been found sitting dead in her chair.

Her will, all signed and sealed, left all that she had to Lovel Best. Gladys Maitland's name was not once mentioned.

But Gladys was co-heiress all the same as Lovel's wife; and, perhaps, had the old lady known it, she would not have been displeased. For coming death lifts the vail off our hearts, and Mrs. Barbara had more than once wished that she had not been so sharp and stern with Gladys Maitland.—[The Ledger.

Tramps Who Steal Rides on Trains.

Said a Pennsylvania conductor, "I have found tramps in more odd positions on a freight train than you would imagine ever existed. But, for that matter, I have seen them hid away in the wooden vestibules of a mail train. That is fast traveling, but not comfortable, for they must stand bolt upright without moving or they will be detected. You know how many trainmen take pity on a well-meaning fellow and let him through, even in the coaches. They crawl in between two seats with the backs reversed. These are not generally professionals. But on freight cars I have often found them stowed away in a big water main on top of a flat car. You may find a dozen tramps in a car load of mains. Tramps can't very well ride on the trucks of freight cars; they would get thrown off coming around a sharp curve. But express and baggage car trucks allow room enough to get a good hold.

"Still, I have found them riding underneath freight cars in what would seem to be more perilous places than on the trucks.

"Many of the larger cars have long connecting rods reaching from one truck to the other, underneath, to brace the car up under the heavy weight. Sometimes there are three or four of these rods, a foot or so apart and parallel. They are stretched over a bridge six or eight inches high, like the strings over the bridge of a fiddle. There is plenty of room for Mr. Tramp to lie in between, and if he happens to have a small board along he can travel very comfortably, as I have frequently seen them.

"Tramps are a necessary evil and I know of no way of getting rid of them. Some conductors give them a lift, even letting them ride in the caboose if a man is at all decent, but this is against the rules. I expect this partly accounts for the great distances that you hear of their traveling. But where you have a very long train it is impossible always to keep them off, and when they are on, and the train is in motion, you don't suppose that a brakeman is going to run the length of seventy-five coal cars to have a tussle with one of those fellows, do you? A brakeman's life is worth a trifle, even if a tramp's isn't."—[New York Sun.

Conjugal Felicity.

"They say that handsome women always marry homely men," said Mrs. Loverly to her husband.

"Then I must be homely," said Mr. Loverly.

"And the handsomer the woman the homelier the man," pursued Mrs. Loverly."

"Then I must be a perfect fright," said Mr. Loverly, whereupon Mrs. Loverley declared that, in her eyes at least, he was the handsomest man in the world.—[New York Press.

A Boy's Explanation.

First Little Boy—Is we at war with anybody?

Second Little Boy—In course not.

Then wot's the use of gettin' up such a big navy?

So we kin sass back.—[Good News.

Flowers from Holy Places.

A. J. Marks, the Oriental traveler, tells an interesting story about a woman missionary in Jerusalem:

"In the suburbs of Jerusalem, a little west of the city, toward Joppa," said he, "is the residence of Mrs. Alice E. Davis, who left Boston some years ago to become a missionary and teacher at Jerusalem. She visits the poor, some of whom live in the old tombs about the city, scarcely able to exist, so destitute are they. Mrs. Davis cares for them, giving of her means, and in the 'Talathi Cumi' mission she teaches their girls. When not otherwise engaged this earnest little woman makes sketches of the sacred places about the city, she being an accomplished artist, and sends her work to America, where it finds a ready sale. What has given her a considerable renown in this country, however, are the albums of beautiful pressed flowers that she has gathered from historic places in Palestine. She arranges them artistically in albums of twelve leaves, where the flowers retain all their original beauty and color. Professor Swing of this city has one of the albums, a large one, and in it are flowers gathered from Rachel's tomb, the garden of Gethsemane, Mount of Olives and other sacred places. Mrs. Celia Wallace, at the Auditorium, has also received some of the albums.

"The most beautiful of all her work is an album made expressly for the Queen of the Netherlands. It is to be presented to her by Mr. Rothschild of London. It consists of twelve large cards, on which flowers are arranged to represent the cave of Machpilik, Hebron, David's tomb, Joseph's tomb, Schechem and Jacob's well. The cover will be of olivewood and lined with velvet. The coat of arms of Holland will be engraved on the outside. Mrs. Davis intends to prepare a rich display for the World's Fair.

"The flowers are daisies, larkspurs, anemones, gladioli and many varieties not common in America."—[Chicago Mail.

Willing to Oblige.

Those curious personal resemblances, which are not uncommon, have given rise to the popular belief that every man has his double somewhere in the world. It appears that the double of a well-known professor of the Rush Medical College is a hairdresser, whose shop is situated in the immediate neighborhood of that institution, and who, well aware of his likeness to the learned doctor, carefully copies the latter in dress, bearing and demeanor. A few days ago the professor was walking homeward from his lecture-room, when a gentleman, entirely unknown to him, stopped him in the street, saying:

"Follow me to my house. I want you to cut my hair."

The amiable professor, one of whose principles of life it has always been never to withhold from a fellow creature any service that it might be within his power to render, meekly accompanied the stranger home, and there addressed himself to the task thus imperatively prescribed to him.

Lacking professional scissors, he picked up a pair of shears for cutting paper from a writing-table in the dressing-room to which he had been conducted, and with this implement proceeded most conscientiously to cut his victim's hair down to the very roots.

When he had cleared about half the skull he accidentally stuck the point of his shears into the scalp of his patient, who, springing to his feet in great pain and wrath, exclaimed:

"Can't you take care what you're about? Do you call yourself a hairdresser?"

"A hairdresser!" returned the astonished sage. "Certainly not. I am only Prof. Blank, very much at your service, as you perceive."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Grand Horseflesh Banquet.

It is really quite hard to account for taste. The latest eccentricities of Berlin, Germany, gourmets—and more than half of them are women—is a crave for horseflesh. A grand banquet of this meat is to take place in one of the principal restaurants in that city. Dishes prepared only from this delicacy will be served, and the menu comprises the following:

Horse broth with Tapioca.
Horse tongues glazed and ornamented.
Horse brains a la Tou'ouse.
Roast loin of horse. Cranberries.
Horses's head en tortue with salad.

A horse restaurant is in course of construction, and a specialty will be made of horse meat in its most attractive forms.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Good Cheer.

Henry (seated in the sitting-room at the old homestead Christmas morning)—Well, this is what I call genuine Christmas cheer, Uncle Eben.

Uncle Eben—Ain't it, though? The boys got it into the house last night 'thout my knowin' it, too.

Henry—Got what into the house?

Uncle Eben—That cheer you're sittin' on.

MADAME CARNOT.

The Generous and Popular Wife of the President of France.

MADAME CARNOT.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of the French Republic, is known to her friends as a woman of tact and ability. Socially, too, reports the Chicago Post, she is brilliant, gracious and charming. Her career as "Madame la Presidente" has been a social triumph. She is popular with the French people, whose esteem she has won by her womanly ways and her active interest in matters that concern their welfare. Mme. Carnot devotes much of her time to charitable work and is a liberal patron of all worthy schemes to aid the poor and distressed. She is highly accomplished and, unlike most French people who have a national contempt for foreign languages, she speaks English fluently. It is said, too, that she has a great admiration for Americans and enjoys meeting them and talking about the United States. Mme. Carnot is not only a generous woman, but she has a delicate way of ministering to the needs of those who are chosen as the recipients of her generosity. She and the President set aside $60,000 to be distributed among 300 lately made widows—mothers of at least three young children—at Christmastide. This sum is divided into two parts, one-half is the gift of M. Carnot, and the Mayors have the bestowal of it, the number of women to be relieved in each arrondissement varying according to the amount of poor it contains. Mme. Carnot's offerings consist of bundles of clothes, carefully suited to the requirements of the poor families for which they are intended, and to save any loss of time and also to avoid exciting the curiosity of neighbors, the bundles are distributed by parcels post.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

25TH DAY.—The Mexican Claims bills were passed——Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: To develop and facilitate the interstate commerce of the whole country, and more especially of the twenty-two States and two Territories that are in whole or in part drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. To return to the Republic of Mexico certain battle flags captured in the War of 1846——Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement as to the moneys received by the United States Patent Office from inventors from the establishment of the Patent Office to the present time.

26TH DAY.—The Printing bill was taken up, the Pure Food bill being postponed——Mr. Mitchell made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho. The resolutions declare Mr. Dubois entitled to retain his seat. Mr. Vance gave notice of a minority report.

27TH DAY.—The Public Printing bill was discussed——Mr. Kyle spoke on the divorce laws——Mr. Dolph reported adversely a number of new Chinese immigration restrictions and prohibitory bills.

28TH DAY.—The chair was occupied by Mr Manderson, President pro tem——Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: To constitute Newark, N. J., a port of immediate transportation; allowing thirty days' leave of absence annually to the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing——The New York Bridge bills were unfavorably reported by the committee.

In the House.

23D DAY.—Mr. Bacon introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of an international American bank——The report of the Committee on Rules was further considered.

24TH DAY.—Mr. Oates offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the charges preferred against the Hon. Alexander Boarman, Judge of the District Court for the Western district of Louisiana, who was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors——Mr. Reed asked that unanimous consent be given for the introduction of bills and resolutions by handing them to the Speaker for reference. The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 181 to twenty-nine——Public business was then suspended and tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the Hon. L. C. Houk, of Tennessee.

25TH DAY.—Some further debate was had on the proposed rules——The States were called for the introduction of bills and resolutions for reference. The following were referred: To reduce taxation and increase the volume of currency. To permit State taxation of National bank notes and United States notes. To promote and encourage agriculture. For a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States. To restrict the rights of aliens to our land in the United States. For the appointment of a commission to represent the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposition, to be held in Madrid in 1892. To create an executive department of mines and mining——Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution demanding the recall of Minister Egan from Santiago so that cordial relations between this country and Chile could be re-established.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Grady introduced a bill to reduce the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 a year——The discussion of the rules was continued.

27TH DAY.—The consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed——The "Holman Rule," in regard to riders, was adopted.

28TH DAY.—The House adopted the rules with a few unimportant amendments, as reported by the Committee on Rules——Mr. Sayers reported a bill carrying an appropriation of $300,000 for continuing the work of the Eleventh Census.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OUR railroads cover 171,000 miles.

THE broomcorn crop is a short one.

SALVADOR is in a bad way financially.

THE tarpon is biting in South Florida.

THERE are about 1000 Greeks in New York.

CHICAGO'S new library building is to cost $1,750,000.

MICHIGAN turned out 5,940,000 barrels of salt last year.

CHICAGO, Ill., has just had the heaviest snowfall in years.

COLD weather in the South set back the early vegetable crop.

AN elevated railroad is to be built in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, soon.

A METEORITE flecked with gold has been picked up in California.

ONLY citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia.

NEARLY 5000 new books were published in the United States last year.

THE Baltimore and Ohio added 1000 miles of track to its system last year.

THE postal card factory in Shelton, Conn., is turning out 2,500,000 cards a day.

LATER NEWS

THE third annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

GOVERNOR ABBETT reappointed Chief Justice Beasley, and named Senator Werts to succeed Judge Knapp on the New Jersey Supreme Court bench.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY of the 800 or 900 prisoners on Deer Island, in Boston (Mass.) Harbor, refused to work, and, gathering sticks and other weapons, stormed the workshop to procure knives. They were clubbed into submission by the police.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister to Washington, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker have signed a parcels post convention between the United States and British Guiana.

SECRETARY NOBLE has designated Lucius I. Bridges, a law clerk in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department; Francis A. Weaver, Chief of the Land and Railroads Division, and William D. Bayly, a clerk in the Pension Office, to act as a Board of Promotion in the Interior Department.

THE Anti-Slavery Conference Act was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Ministry at Brussels, Belgium, in conformity with the resolution of the United States Senate.

INFLUENZA is increasing in Berlin, Germany, and abating in Vienna, Austria.

CHILEAN Minister of Foreign Affairs Pereira called on Minister Egan at Valparaiso and thanked him for Secretary Blaine's despatch accepting Chile's reply to our ultimatum.

THE dedication of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital took place in Johnstown, Penn. The hospital was erected and furnished by the State Flood Commission at a cost of $65,000.

CHARLES E. WATERBURY, who abducted his eight-year-old cousin, Ward Waterbury, from Long Ridge, Conn., and then permitted him to be returned home, was arrested just as he was preparing to make his escape. All day long he lay concealed in a cave near his house.

NINE of the principal lithographic establishments of this country have been consolidated, with headquarters in New York City, under the name of the American Lithographic Company, with a capital of $12,500,000.

THE two Martin colored men who were acquitted on a charge of barn burning near Hendersville, Tenn., returned after the trial and went to their mother's cabin. That night a mob of men went to the cabin and shot through the windows, killing the boys' mother at the first fire. The two boys escaped.

A HOT blast stove was being put up at Birmingham, Ala., and the men were working on a scaffold in the interior of the walls, fifty-eight feet from the ground. Suddenly the scaffolding gave way and the men fell to the ground. The men killed were John Staton and John Richie. Six men were injured.

THE formal announcement has been made by John A. Morris, that the Louisiana State Lottery will retire from business when its charter expires, in 1894. Mr. Morris in his letter to the people of Louisiana says the United States Supreme Court decision in the Anti-Lottery Postal Law case causes him to take this action.

HAMILTON GRAY, the oldest postmaster in the United States, died a few days ago near Kingston, Tenn. He had served as postmaster at Gray's Hill since his appointment by President Polk.

THE President has appointed Professor George F. Harker, of the University of Pennsylvania, as one of the Commissioners to test the coinage

THE Senate decided to seat Senator Call, of Florida, by a unanimous vote.

THE nomination of James H. Beatty to be District Judge for Idaho has been confirmed by the Senate.

THIRTY barges were torn from their moorings by drift ice at Breslau, Germany. Several of the barges sank, and forty persons were drowned, including many women and children.

JUDGE FOSTER, in Valparaiso, Chile, sentenced the Baltimore seamen's assailants. Carlos Arena got 920 days for wounding Coal Heaver Turnbull, for public disorder, for carrying a knife and for giving a false name. Jose Ahmuda got 320 days for wounding Turnbull. Frederico Rodriguez got 140 days for wounding Riggin, public disorder and carrying a knife.

THE APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Secretary Blaine Replies to Chile's Note of Regret.

The following is the reply sent by Secretary Blaine to the Chilean note of apology:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, January 30.

"Egan, Minister, Santiago:

"I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's dispatch. It has been communicated to Congress, and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two Republics to a basis of cordiality and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable.

"The President notes with gratification the expression of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore offered by Mr. Pereira, and congratulates the Chilean Government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matta circular, and upon the spirit of justice displayed toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilean Government that the President will be glad to meet in the most friendly spirit these friendly overtures.

"Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seaman of the Baltimore is now capable of adjustment between the two Governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the President postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira, as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Caile will enable the two Governments to speedily and honorably make a full end of the whole matter. BLAINE."

ON A BURNED BRIDGE.

A Train Destroyed and the Two Engineers Killed.

The eastbound passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Railway was totally wrecked two miles west of Ropeline, La. It ran upon a burned bridge, and all the cars—one baggage, postal and express, two day passengers and one Pullman—were completely burned.

The engineer of the train was killed and Civil Engineer Smith, of the road, was fatally burned. The corpse of a young woman in the baggage car was burned up.

THE LABOR WORLD.

HOLLAND has 10,000 diamond workers.

LABOR bureaus are in twenty-eight States.

DENVER, Col., has a Builders' and Laborers' Union.

PITTSBURG'S street car strike has been amicably adjusted.

THE English Government is constructing steel plants in India.

A HOME for aged tailors is talked of by the International Union of Tailors.

THE recent strike in Southern France cost $650,000 in lost wages, though it only lasted fifteen days.

THE coal industry furnishes employment to 300,000 persons, to whom $110,000,000 is paid in wages.

THERE are 20,000 women in the United Kingdom of Great Britain who earn their living by nursing.

SIX HUNDRED girls struck against the introduction of starching machines into the Troy (N. Y.) laundries.

THE Lancashire (England) miners have now in their union between 41,000 and 42,000 miners. The union miner wears a medal.

TWELVE THOUSAND ship-yard helpers at Sunderland, on the Clyde, Scotland, have struck against a reduction of their wages.

THE last monthly report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shows that they have 543 branches with 34,429 members.

IN making lard pails a machine is in use by which one man with one boy as tender can produce as many as was formerly produced by ten skilled men.

IN the cold, or what an American would call the temperate parts of Mexico, which lie on the high table lands, labor is plenty and wages exceedingly low.

IN the southwestern islands of Japan the women are the laborers. Their hands are rough and tanned with hard work, while the men's are delicate and white. The men play the samisen while the women dance, but it is considered a disgrace for the women to play.

LADY CARLISLE, of England, is engaged in home benevolence, and has arranged that none of her people shall work more than fifty-one hours a week—nine on ordinary days and six on Saturday—and she has also planned a series of servants' dances, to be given on her estate this winter

THERE are among Spanish mechanics some who get but $8.50 weekly in return for years of expensive education. From $500 to $1000 will be found to be the average moderate remuneration for the ordinary Spanish engineer. Of course there are engineers, again, whose annual totals go beyond $3000.

THE conductors of all the street cars, omnibuses and other vehicles for public accommodation in Warsaw, Russia, in that part of the city between Novaya Praga and the suburb of Brudno, are women, and are said to fulfil their duties more accurately and to the better satisfaction of the public than men.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BARON HIRSCH is said to worth $100,000,000.

THE Duke of Devonshire has seven residences.

MRS. GLADSTONE recently passed her seventy-ninth birthday.

NEAL DOW, the Maine temperance advocate, is eighty-seven years old.

GLADSTONE is said to be so fine a Greek scholar that he would be famous for that alone.

THE youthful Emperor of Annam is only twelve years old and an inveterate cigarette smoker.

THE Russian Czar's income is about $25,000 a day, Queen Victoria's $650 and President Harrison's $137.

GOVERNOR BROWN, of Maryland, is not himself a very rich man, but his wife has a fortune that is reckoned at $1,000,000.

THE Duchess of Teck and Princess May are probably the most generally popular of the member of the British royal family

SENATOR GIBSON, of Maryland, is six feet tall, with broad shoulders. He has brown hair and a brown mustache, with a gray goatee.

THE oldest living graduate is said to be Andrew Parker, whose home is in Fitzwilliam, N. H., the town in which he was born. He is over 100 years old.

M. H. DEYOUNG, the California editor, started his first newspaper in San Francisco in 1865 on a capital of $40, and that loaned him by a more prosperous acquaintance.

THOMAS HARDY, the novelist, began his career as an architect in English Dorchester, and his first published work was an essay on the use of colored brick and terra cotta in dwelling houses.

THE present which Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, gave to her husband, Colonel Ralph Vivian, on her wedding day was a lovely insurance policy on her own life for $100,000.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad, India, who rules over what is probably the last stronghold of feudalism in the world, is the most extravagant of earthly potentates. He is said to spend $10,000,000 a year.

DR. SELIM, the late Egyptian Khedive's physician, is a Christian, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. He entered the medical branch of the military service of the Khedive a few years ago.

THE Queen of Holland, who is only ten years of age, has a little farm near the royal palace on which everything has been planted and cultivated by herself. In a small drawing room she entertains her numerous dolls, and in a small kitchen she makes dainty tarts.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD is one of the few literary men who take pains to punctuate and paragraph their "copy" with a view to the convenience of the printer. Stoddard writes a microscopic feminine hand, so that one sheet of his closely written manuscript will represent nearly half a column of newspaper print.

YELLOW JACK ON BOARD.

Seven of the Buffon's Crew Succumb to the Fatal Fever.

Seven deaths from yellow fever occurred on the Buffon, an English tramp steamship owned in Liverpool, which arrived in New York Harbor a few mornings ago from Santos and other Brazilian ports. Captain Glasspole, her commander, died before his ship left Santos and the command devolved upon the first officer.

At Santos five of the crew were placed in the hospital suffering from the disease in its worst form. Two of the men, Austin Rubbard, the second steward, and John Brennen, both Englishmen, soon died. James Leahey, a fireman, died a few days later, and was followed by James Heaney, a firemen, and by William Baker, the fourth officer.

As the Buffon was about to sail, John Roberts, a fireman; Stephen O'Brien, a seaman; Ernest Whitely, the mess room steward, and Albert Hobbs were stricken with the fever and removed to a hospital. Their condition was desperate when the ship sailed. On the voyage from Santos to Bahia, Franz Bauman, a seaman, died of the fever and was buried at sea. The Buffon was detained at Quarantine and thoroughly fumigated.

KILLING CHINESE REBELS.

The Troops Carrying Out the Orders for Total Extermination.

The latest details of the suppression of the Chinese rebellion on the border of Manchuria show that the Imperial troops are carrying out their orders to exterminate the rebels. Several thousand insurgents were slain at Kon Tse, and those in the intrenchments close by were surrounded and slaughtered to a man. At Sam Shap Katse, where the rebels made their last stand, the Commander-in-Chief of the bandits was captured with 300 followers.

THE Imperial Russian ukase prohibiting the exportation of wheat from Russia has thrown 25,000 men out of employment in and near Odessa, and has driven a large amount of shipping from the Black Sea.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE TIME HAS COME TO BLOT IT OUT.

The CAROLINIAN agrees with the New York *Press* that the settlement of the Chilian controversy should not interfere with the passage of the bill of Representative Herbert of Alabama providing for the repeal of the statute which prohibits the appointment to the rank of commissioned officer, in either the army or navy, of any person who had been engaged in the service of the Confederacy, either in the military or naval branch. Whatever justification may have once existed for this measure, none exists now. In the recent crisis Southern newspapers were outspoken in their support of the administration in its resolve to maintain the honor of the nation, and the great body of the Southern members of Congress showed that they placed country above party by their hearty approval of the firm policy of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

The CAROLINIAN believes that in case of war with a foreign power the men of the South would stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of the North and the West in the Nation's defense, and that in such an event the only antagonism between the veterans and the sons of the veterans of Lee and Grant would be the generous rivalry as to which should do and dare the most for the country that is the common heritage of us all.

The law forbidding the commissioning of ex-Confederates in the army and navy is virtually the last relic in the statute book of the disabilities imposed on the South by the Civil War. It is time to blot it out.

SUGAR.

The American people consume 363,263 tons more of sugar in the nine months that sugar has been on the free list than in the nine months preceding. The per capita consumption during 1891 was 67.46 pounds, while in 1890 it was only 54.56 pounds, and the price of sugar has fallen so low that three pounds can be bought for the old price of 2 pounds. In other words, the average American eats more than a pound and a quarter of sugar per week, against about a pound one year ago, and pays for that pound and a quarter 16⅔ per cent less than he did for the pound which he formerly consumed. Thus has the McKinley bill raised the price of one of the primary necessaries of life.

Secretary Rusk is quite sanguine regarding the exports of live cattle to Great Britian, and predicts that in the near future all quarantine restrictions will be removed and American cattle will be received without being subject to slaughter within ten days of arrival. Mr. Rusk and his corps of workers are making excellent progress, and the outlook is brightning for the stockman and farmer.

The "reformer" tells the farmer that the McKinley bill has resulted in a fall in the price of wool, and in the same breath he will turn around and tell the woolen manufacturer that the tariff prevents any chance of competition with foreign manufacturers, because it continually raises the price of raw material.

In 1891 the cereal yield in the Southern States was valued at $403,000,000, and the cotton at $360,000,000. There was a larger increase in the grain yield than that of 1890. A heavy increase has also been made in fruits, hay, and potatoes. Cotton has lost its old ascendency and seems destined to decline still more.

The Democratic Congressmen are very hard at work nowadays, although not on public business. They are trying to make up their alleged minds as to what it will be judicious for them to engage in this winter and believe in next summer.

Even the democratic New York *World* is constrained to say that "The Fifty-second Congress was elected for something more than making rules and passing resolutions."

France has decided to adopt a protective policy and free trade England is enraged. The free trade organs in this country should at once open their batteries on our sister republic.

The old proverb that "blood is thicker than water" is disproved by h attitude of the English press towards us in the chilian matter. But then there are different kinds of blood.

Democratic incompecity to govern is never shown so plainly as when Democrats have a big majority in the House of Representatives.

As with silver, so with the tariff—the Democratic party is afraid of its policy.

HEAT AND COLD IN SOIL.

Heat is life, cold is death, a law applying to everything in nature—animal and vegetable. When soil is plowed so shallow, when stinted in manure, when left with scanty cultivation it becomes cold, it is to all intents dead; and any seed committed to its care dies. On the other hand, if the season is a hot one, thin soil, poor and stagnant, it dies from overheat.

Heat is required in moderation, cold only enough to destroy insects and worms. If soil is kept well filled with good manure, it never becomes either so hot or so cold as to damage plant growth. There are thousands of benefits to be had from manuring besides the very evident one of feeding the vegetation.

Not only has our foreign commerce increased during the past year, but our internal trade, especially in the Northwest, has been greater than ever. A dispatch from Chicago says:

"Business in financial, mercantile, miscellaneous, commercial and industrial circles here during the year just closed, while entirely free from every feature of speculation or boom that has at times in former years contributed to swell the aggregate by imparting an unhealthy stimulant to various interests, was the largest by far ever recorded."

In the death of Spurgeon the world loses one of its great preachers. He was the Beecher of London, and like him was accused of "sensationalism." But if he created a sensation it was because he had a message to deliver and knew how to deliver it so as to attract, to hold and to move the multitude. And the preacher who can best do this best succeeds in his work.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held that a saloon-keeper is liable for damages in the case of injuries resulting from the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons. The plaintiff, a woman, alleged that the defendant sold her husband liquor and he became intoxicated and fell into a gutter full of water, contracting pneumonia, from which he died.

A certain Democratic organ once more speaks of the "Chinese wall" of the McKinley tariff. In view of the fact that our foreign trade last year reached the unprecedented total of $1,798,818,928 it is evident that either that either the organ is ignorant or that it supposes its readers to be.

At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at Raleigh last week it was decided to call a State Convention on April 14th to elect four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Republican Convention. See official call in this week's CAROLINIAN.

The Democratic orators in Congress who think that they are going to have a winter carnival with ex-Speaker Reed this season have tackled a job to which the task of Sisiphus was as easy as rolling off a log.

The European demand for breadstuffs is steadily increasing and all the statisticians are every week or ten days enlarging their estimates of the supply required.

The Democratic House of Representatives over nine weeks in session and they have just agreed upon the rules to govern them! Put Tom Reed in the chair.

Like a half-ripe tomato late in the Fall Mr. Cleveland seems to be hesitating as to whether he would better hang on a little longer or drop off.

National honor is secure under a Republican Administration.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1892.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, for eight years the sole and only Mumbo Jumbo of that combination of odds and ends known as the democratic party, has been effectually deposed by the Hill-Gorman-Brice-Tammany combination, and this week this once mighty mogul passed through Washington on his way home from the South, spending nearly an hour at the railroad station, and not one single individual took the trouble to go there to meet him, although his coming was well-known. Such incidents as this, small though it be of itself, tell more than columns of labored argument. Had the democrats in Congress not regarded Mr. Cleveland as a political back number they would have crowded that railroad station to pay him their respects

Secretary Blaine was a conspicuous figure at the diplomatic dinner given this week by the President and Mrs. Harrison, and his cordial greeting of Senor Montt, the Chilian Minister, who was one of the guests, was an answer to the sensational stories about the personal relations existing between the two men.

The "gag rule" of the last House which the democrats for two years exhausted the vocabulary of abusive epithets in describing, has been under a different name adopted by the democrats of the present House as a part of the code of rules under which the House will do business, or, judging by the past two months, do nothing, until March 4, 1893.

The democrats in the House are as much afraid of a caucus as they are of the truth. The caucus which was last week called to meet to-night for the purpose of discussing and deciding, if possible, the democratic policy towards the numerous bills which have been introduced for the free coinage of silver, has been abandoned, the leaders fearing to hold it lest the threatened split in their party should become a stern reality.

Reciprocity with Germany was formally proclaimed by the President's proclamation issued this week. The democrats continue to publicly sneer at reciprocity and privately admit it to be a boon to the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States.

Postmaster General Wanamaker and all the rest of the postal officials regard the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the anti-lottery law as a great help to them in the fight they have been making upon the various lottery men for the violation of that law.

Silver and the tariff are not the only things about which there are serious differences of opinion in the democratic ranks in Congress. Representative Bowers, of California, gave the "p anut" democracy a scoring on the floor of the House this week and told them some disagreeable truths. He said the people of the West wanted appropriations for the improvement of their rivers and harbors, for the erection of necessary public buildings, and for the survey of the unsurveyed lands of settlers. He warned the democratic party that its present policy, if persisted in, would certainly result in defeat at the coming Presidential election and that the party which took a 5 five cent nickle as the measure of the American people, as the democrats propose to do, would certainly get left. The advice was thrown away as "niggardliness" has been adopted as the democratic motto.

Protection Secures a Safe Market, Steady Work and Low Prices for Goods.

Cleveland Leader.

Cheapness of production must depend almost entirely upon the continuous and regular employment of the means of production. The manager of a Massachusetts cotton factory has said that with a 50,000 spindle mill, running continuously, he would produce 17,530,000 yards of print cloth per year at 3 21-100 cents per yard. Running nine months in the year, he would produce 13 124,475 yards at a cost of 3 73-100 cents per yard. In other words, it cost one-half cent more per yard to run three-quarters time than to run full time.

Protection secured the steady patronage of 63,000,000 people and thus enabled the works to run continuously, thereby causing a saving in price of one-half per cent per yard and a cheapening of the product to customers. So with the large establishments where boots and shoes are made by machinery. The labor cost of women's shoes per pair in this country is twenty-five cents, against thirty-four cents for the same English shoe; of men's shoes the labor cost is thirty three cents for American, against fifty cents for English. In dyeing yarn an American establishment pays $2 per day wages and produces 100 pounds of yarn for forty cents.

A Belgium establishment, with labor at fifty cents a day produces 100 pounds at a labor cost of $1.25 The free trade country has no sure market to depend upon, and cannot therefore, produce continuously and as cheaply as a protected country. Americans can produce many articles cheaper than Europeans because the unfailing market offered by our people enables them to prepare for producing on a large scale with a perfect assurance of a demand for all they can supply.

Being Converted to Reed's "Czarism."

Washington Correspondent.

Chairman Springer said last week: "This House is *here to do business*. I am an advocate of the rights of the minority, but do not favor giving a dangerous power to one man, who may, by recourse to the rules and filibustering motions, nullify the will of the House." He seems to have changed his mind since the last Congress.

Even the irascible Enloe, of Tennessee, now admits that there was much good in the rules of the 51st Congress, and that they were better than those of the 50th House.

Bourke Cochran, of New York, is another convert to Reed's "Czarism" He said in the House last week that "if a majority could not absolutely control a representative body, then parliamentary institutions were without excuse for their existence. The very essence of Parliamentary Government was that the majority should rule and the minority submit."

P P P cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness. It cures that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves and builds up the whole system. P P P is unrivaled and since its introduction has cured more cases of blood disease than all the other blood purifiers put together.

Mr. Randall Pope, the retired druggist of Madison, Fla, says (Dec 3, 1889) he regards P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) as the best alterative on the market, and that he has seen more beneficial results from the use of it than any other blood medicine.

Exhausted vitality, nervousness, lost manhood, weakness caused by over taxation of the system, will be cured by the powerful P P P, which gives health and strength to the wreck of the system.

P P P stimulates the appetite and aids the process of assimilation, cures nervous troubles and invigorates and strengthens every organ of the body. Nervous prostration is also cured by the great and powerful P P P Its effects are permanent and lasting.

A Great Triumvirate.

Recorder.

Harrison, Blaine, Tracy—the patriotic President, the great Secretary of State the splendid Naval Minister! The Republic was fortunate in having three men so strong, so able, so thoroughly American in heart and soul to protect its honor and dignity in the crisis through which it has so triumphantly passed passed. They, indeed, secured for the country peace with honor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Another Result of Protection.

American Knit Goods Review.

Some idea as to the growth of the domestic knit goods industry may be gathered from the advance figures of the census of 1890, not yet complete, which show, among other things, that within the past decade the number of knitting machines in this country has increased by 26,092, or about 200 per cent. It is very clear to the intelligent observer of the "march of events," that American knitters, by their enterprise and an exercise of native ingenuity, are rapidly gaining complete control of the home market. And what is more, that control, once obtained, will be held against all comers.

"Punctuality is the hinge of business." In families where Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is kept there is never a case of absence from school or business on account of coughs, colds or sore throat. Price 25 cents.

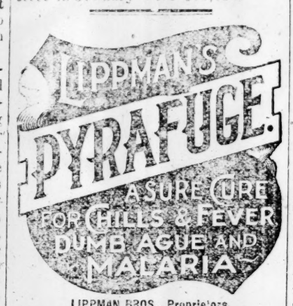
"Thus am I doubly armed, my death and my life, my bane and antidote, are both before me." I have got a miserable attack of rheumatism and a moderate spell of sciatica, but I have also a bottle of the celebrated Salvation Oil, to cure both.

Kidney affections of years standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. W. Poyats.

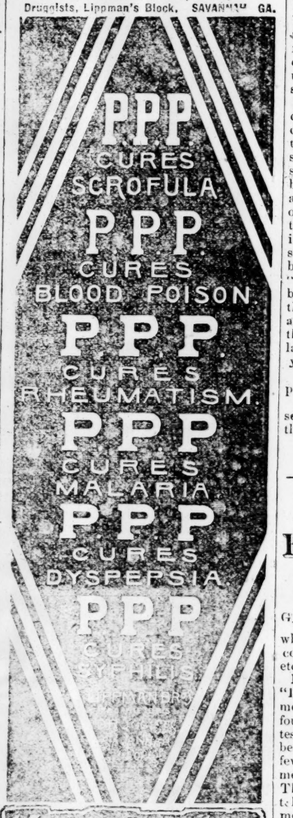
There is quite a sensation at Washington growing out of the detection of R. K. Montague, a civil engineer in the employment of the Atlantic Coast Line. Three or four weeks ago two gentlemen were robbed at the hotel of $900 in money and some valuable jewelry. Other robberies, mainly of clothing of sleeping persons, have been committed at Washington. Montague was detected in the act of robbing the pockets of Capt. Blake. He made a full confession of his various offenses. He was arrested and put in jail, but has been released on bail.

A stitch in time. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

The revenue collections in this district in January were $76,016.



LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.



KAYTON'S OIL of LIFE
THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD
CURES PAINS IN THE BACK, JOINTS
SIDE, & ALSO RHEUMATISM
NEVRALGIA, HEADACHE, &c
KAYTON'S OIL of LIFE IS AN OLD
GERMAN LINIMENT, & Expels pain quickly.
LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S.

—FOR SALE BY—

GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT

AND

ALEX. WADSWORTH.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is hereby called to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 14th day of April, 1892, at 12 M, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates from the State at large to the National Republican Convention to be held at Minneapolis on June 7th, 1892.

Each county will be entitled to two delegates for each member of the lower House of the General Assembly.

F. T. WALSER, Sec'y. J. B. EAVES, Ch'mn

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. MCELROY, Macon

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: } Office Cl'k
Pasquotank County. } Sup'r Co'rt

Notice of agreement for the incorporation of The Electric Light Company of Elizabeth City having been duly signed, sealed and acknowledged before me by D. B. Bradford, D. S. Kramer, Guirkin & Co, Chas. H. Robinson, J. B. Brockett, G. M. Scott, E. F. Aydlett, T. G. Skinner, Robt. R. Whitehurst, A. T. Davis, W. C. Glover, C. W. Overman, Thos. R. Mann, Moses Weisel, Sam'l A. Graham, C. E. Kramer & Bros, G. H. Toadvine, G. B. Jones, James B. Blades, Noah Burfoot, Jacob Salomonsky, J. H. White, P. W. Melick, B. F. White, Palemon John, M. N. Sawyer, A. L. Pendleton, J. Heywood Sawyer, Jno W. Albertson Jr, and W. G. Underwood, and having been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county of Pasquotank in the State of North Carolina and the tax of twenty-five dollars having been duly paid.

The business to be carried on by the said Corporation shall be the purchasing, erecting and operating an Electric Light plant in or near Elizabeth City; furnishing electric power for lights and other purposes; taking and holding real estate by grant, lease or otherwise as may be necessary for operating said plant and business; to contract to furnish lights for any corporation, individual or company, to acquire a franchise for operating said business, to make such other contracts as may be necessary in operating said business; to sue and be sued in its corporate name. The place of business shall be Elizabeth City, N. C, and the length of time to run thirty years. The amount of capital stock of said company shall not be less than ten thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, and such capital stock may be increased from time to time by a two-third vote of the total number of shares to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

It is especially agreed and understood between the parties to these articles that no stockholder is to be liable or held responsible for the conduct of fault of the corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the share or shares owned by him.

The business of said corporation shall be conducted through a Board of Directors, composed of not less than seven nor more than nine of said stockholders, and the said Directors shall be elected by the stockholders annually Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, I John P. Overman, clerk of said Superior Court do now declare that the said D. B. Bradford and others, the incorporators mentioned above, and their successors be and they are hereby made a body corporate by the name and style of "The Electric Light Company of Elizabeth City," according to the terms and for the purposes set forth in said articles of agreement and with all the powers and authority conferred upon corporations by the laws of North Carolina and to extend thirty years from the date of incorporation.

Let this order be published in a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of January, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

A GREAT SAVING FOR

FARMERS!

We are now manufacturing STEAM GROUND OYSTER SHELL MEAL which is the cheapest and best article for corn, potatoes peanuts, cabbage, tobacco, etc, as the following testimonials will show:

Mr. Enoch Spates, of this county, says: "I got some of your steam gound shell meal for my cotton I put it at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre for a test I planted a few rows and put my best horse stable manure and muck, and a few rows with your steamed oyster shell meal, and a few rows with $28 guano. The difference was but little, I could not tell unless I knew, but the oyster shell meal opened sooner, and nicer. I shall use your steamed oyster shell meal hereafter; it is as good and will last longer, and I can get nearly 3 tons for one of the Phosphate or Guano."

Mr. J. F. Whitehead, also of this county, says: "I got some of your steam ground oyster shell meal to try on my land. I planted one barrel of Irish potatoes and my neighbor, Jesse Simpson, planted one side by side, on the same kind of soil. Mr. Simpson used horse stable manure and muck, and I used steam shell meal and to my surprise I got eleven barrels more from my barrel than Mr. Simpson did. So I will give you an order for 5 tons of your steamed ground shell meal."

Mr. J. N. Winslow, of Woodville, Perquimans county, says: "I tried some of your steam ground oyster shell meal on my crops this year and I found it the best thing I used yet. You will have my order before long for next crop."

Mr. J. J Cahoon, of Tyrrell county, says: "I have tried your steam ground oyster shell meal for my cotton this year I left a space through the field where I used other fertilizers on each side I used the shell meal; where the shell was put is so much better that I will give ten dollars to any man that can't see the difference 3 mile off and it is cheaper and will last longer and open early."

Mr. F. N. Hussey, of Gum Neck, says "I have tried some of ground shell meal or lime on my corn and cotton and it proved far beyond my expectation."

PRICE ONLY $10 PER TON

We are also prepared to grind corn with the cob. Write or call on the undersigned at Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. R. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late B. B. Balance Ihereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Jan. 27, '92. C. C. POOL, Adm'r.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

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WRITE FOR STENCILS AND STATIONERY
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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH,

Soft Crabs, Terrapin, &c

S. E. Cor. Pratt & Charles Streets.

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S. L. STORER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Turtle, &c.

No. 19, Fulton Fish Market,
NEW YORK.

Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

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FRESH FISH,

TERRAPIN, &C., &C.

15 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

A. J. G. WARNER, }
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Shad a specialty, No Agents.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market

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Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters

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NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty

No Agents.

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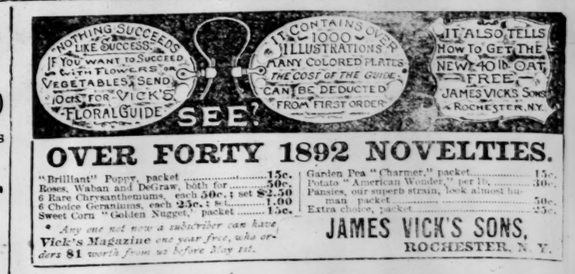
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LASTS FOREVER,
DOES NOT STRETCH OR SLIP,
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Every Horse Owner Wants One AT SIGHT.

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In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.

SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.

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CREOLE CORN CURE.

Genl. Beauregard says:

New Orleans, Nov. 5, 1890.

"Applications of Dr. Jno. F. Murphy's CREOLE CORN CURE to my corns last March cured all but one corn; after my return lately from the North, applications to this one have eradicated it."

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A Guaranteed Cure for Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions and Callosities. Price 15c.

Cures Ingrowing Nails in the most aggravated form. PRICE 50c.

CREOLE INGROWING NAIL CURE.

The directions for the treatment and care of the nails are alone worth the money.

SWEATY FEET. For offensive perspiration of the feet and arm-pits, and itching eruptions of the feet and body, and soft corns, CREOLE PERSPIRATION POWDER is a guaranteed and harmless cure. PRICE 50c.

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EXCELLENT COFFEE

THE exquisite taste and flavor of Vienna can only be obtained by using a part of Coffee to one part of

EMIL SEELIG'S KAFFEE

This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee mixture.

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Send 10 cents for postage, packing, boxing, etc., and we will send you free, prepaid, a beautiful Bicycle Watch Charm, as illustrated. Each machine is supplied with tool bag, wrench and lever. Equal in quality to those sold on the market for $15.00 to $20.00. Send at once, as we will not be able to supply them at this price after our present stock is exhausted. Address, Bicycle Watch Co., Box 1888, Chicago, Ill.

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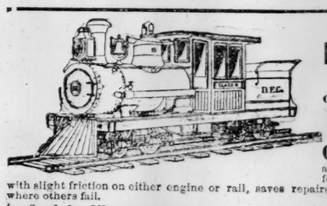

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Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

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Masonic Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jac'ob Salomkusky N. G., H. D. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

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Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bullkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.
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C. A. Snow & Co,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 10, 1892.

☞ Several of our truckers have already planted their Irish potatoes.

☞ Mr. Nathaniel P. Dail, of Yeopim, died on the 1st inst, aged 71 years.

☞ When reason directs and appetite obeys, there will be fewer dyspeptics in the land.

☞ The District Alliance meet at Plymouth to-day to elect a delegate to the St. Louis Convention

☞ Rev. John B. Respass will preach at Bethlehem (Disciple) church, near Hertford next Sunday. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1884.

☞ Some of the machinery of the steamer "Neuse" getting out of order, instead of returning to Newbern on Saturday evening, she went to Norfolk for repairs.

☞ The elocutionary entertainment by Prof Walden at the Court House House the other night was not the success it was expected to be While he is an excellent impersonater and a splendid mimic, his voice needs correcting.

☞ Pluck and enterprise are needed to make a live and progressive town. There are men possessing both in Elizabeth City, but more are needed. Enterprise plans and pluck executes. Let both be more liberally encouraged.

☞ The farmer who contracts his business unfavorably with that of the shop keeper in town would do well to make a computation of the cost of all his country advantages and see what he would have to pay for the whole at market prices.

☞ The stockholders of the Nag's Head Hotel are planning for the coming season. At a meeting held a few days ago a committee was appointed to secure a commodious steamer—one that will insure transportation that will be satisfactory to the public.

☞ Too many incompetent persons undertake the work of teaching as a mere makeshift, lacking both professional training and professional zeal. Such neither appreciate the magnitude or importance of their work, nor the high moral responsibilities that rest upon them.

☞ Every farmer ought to have a workshop. He can more than save the interest on the investment in one year, saying nothing about time lost in going to town to get a breakage mended, while teams and men are idle. With a shop and a few tools many of these could be done at home.

☞ To "Civis" the CAROLINIAN would say that it has great respect for an honest "partisan." He believes in, defends and at the ballot box supports the principles of his party. Nobody ever doubts where he stands. He not only has opinions but the courage to avow them.

☞ Monday having been fixed upon by the Directors of the "Electric Light Company" for bids for putting in the machinery, etc., offers were made by parties representing six different firms, to wit: The Laroche of Philadelphia; Fort Wayne, of Indiana; Heisler, of New Jersey; Edison, of Washington City; Thompson & Houston, of Atlanta, Ga., and Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, Penn'a. Up to going to press no final action had been taken, but the indications appear to be that the Edison Company will be awarded the contract.

☞ Candlemas day having been clear and bright, according to the old proverb, "the half of the winter is yet to come."

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright
Winter will have another flight;
But it Candlemas Day be clouds and rain
Winter is gone and will not come again."

It is an old German belief that the badger comes out of its hole on this day to observe the weather. If it finds the sun shining it hurries back to its shelter, and if the day proves foul it stays out, in the confidence of an early change. In some sections it is called "ground hog day," which is said to come out on the 2d of February to look for its shadow. If it sees its shadow it retires, but if it cast no shadow on the ground it joyfully disports itself.

☞ There are "nervous" people innumerable, and every human being born into this world has in greater or less degree, felt how exceedingly sensitive this part of their organism is, yet how few of them have ever seen a nerve. Take the nerve of a tooth, for instance. What a fragile, flimsy thing it is—almost a simple nothing fading into invisibility, going away of its own weakness and inherent invirility. But let that little nerve be exposed and how it makes you squirm, how in vain you contest for supremacy! Be you man or woman, boy or girl, how it utterly unfits you for work or duty. When such a tiny little thing, exposed, can produce so much suffering, is it strange that people affected with internal nerve derangements should complain?

☞ The farmer who keeps ahead of his work the whole season generally comes out all right.

——Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞ No farmer can afford to buy hay, meat and everything else he may need. On the farm is the place to raise these things.

——French Prunes, French Peas and French Soup at Robinson & Co's.

☞ The barn of James T. Chory, of Salem, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. There is a suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

——A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞ Pleasant surroundings tend to make pleasant people, while unpleasant surroundings generate gloom and ill humor.

——Genuine Early Rose Seed Potatoes at Robinson & Co.

☞ To-day the local steamboat inspectors begin to make their annual inspection of the steamers engaged in the fisheries of our North Carolina waters.

——Robinson & Co's is the place to get Bolted Snow Flour.

☞ An exchange publishes this cure for corns: Take one teaspoonful of tar, one teaspoonful of coarse brown sugar and one teaspoonful of saltpeter. Warm the ingredients together. Spread on kip leather the sign of the corns and in two days they will be drawn out.

——Robinson & Co have just received a car of Yellow Seed Oats which they are now offering very low.

——Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞ In making mustard plasters most people lessen the strength of the mustard by adding equal portions of flour, lest the plaster blister. One who has tried it says: "Omit the flour and mix the mustard with the white of an egg instead of with water, and the plaster, however fiery, will not blister the the skin."

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

——You can get Mocha and Java Coffee at Robinson & Co.

☞ The following is a list of the jurors drawn for the Spring term of Pasquotank Court:

Thos. D. Jones, C. C. Pritchard, J. Walter Bell, T. L. Overman, W. A. Jackson, M. M. Elliott, J. B. Culpepper, Frank Albertson, Fred Williams, Lem'l E. Jennings, S. S. Wilson, Walter Forbes, Jno. W. Sawyer, H. C. Harris, W. N. Lowe, E. B. Granger, W. A. Jennings, Jas Gregory, P. A. R. C. Cohoon, W. H. Jennings, Jesse Brothers, M. P. Stokeley, Whit Woodley, John Sylvester, T. J. Williams, Isaiah Fearing, James Swain, Wm. O. Davis, Wilson Bateman, Jno. Pendleton, W. M. Brothers, Proctor G. Pool, W. A. Carver, Charles Cox, L. R. Sawyer, N. R. Bundy.

——Try Robinson & Co's California Dessert Fruit, also nice California Honey.

——Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

LOCAL MENTION

Making progress.—On the 2d inst, at the home of the brides' parents on North Road street, Mr. William White was married to Miss Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wilson.—"So dark and yet so light," as the man said when he looked at his new ton of coal.—Mr Louis Selig, the popular jeweler, has been given the charge of the Town Clock. He'll see to it that it keeps time.—Ex Sheriff J. S. Wilcox, who, for over a year has been suffering from an aggravated form of fistula, had a successful operation performed one day last week by Dr. W. J. Lumsden. He is rapidly recovering.—The new residence of Mr. J. Y. Old on upper Church street is a very handsome addition to that part of the city.—Somebody has started the query, "Who is the ugliest man in town?"—There was quite a jolly "progressive euchre" party at the home of the Misses Albertson, on Main street on Wednesday night.—One of the teachers recently asked a pupil what Ibs stood for. "Elbows, I guess," was the unexpected reply.—The Directors of the Electric Light Company have elected the following officers: G. M. Scott, president; J. B. Flora, vice president; Noah Burfoot, treasurer, and C. Guirkin Jr, secretary and manager.—The following very pretty leap year proposal was overheard the other evening:

She said, while blushing like a rose
And laughing merrily,
'This is leap year, and I propose
That you propose to me."

—Samuel Modlin has been appointed and sworn in as Street Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late incumbent.—There was a very enjoyable masque party on Friday night at the residence of Mr. Trim S. White on Main street.—Our Young Man says he could make some people who are not more overloaded with modesty than an oyster is with feathers.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church held an ice cream and oyster supper at the Court House on Friday evening, realizing about $28.—To the question, "Who has the right of way, the one going in or the one going out of a door?" who can give the correct answer?—The Versifier asks:

What matter if other women be fair,
And attractive and friendly, too,
If the girl you are dying to know don't care
To be introduced to you?

—Several new houses are about to be put up on Lawrence street.—The new Planing Mill of Commander & Son is nearly enclosed.—Fresh herrings are getting to be plentiful in our market.—A commercial traveler, who regularly visits every prominent town in the State, says that in improvement and progress Elizabeth City is now taking a decided lead.—The editor acknowledges a very pleasant visit on Saturday from Mr. E. P. Creecy, a son of the venerable editor of the *Economist-Falcon*, who, after an absence of twenty-three years is back on a visit to his old home. He gave an interesting account of some of the public men of the Southwest as well as the rapid growth of that section in material wealth.—

"I'd rather be licked than to be *kicked*,"
Said a sore "mashed" up town swain
"The first's soon forgot, the other is not
For the *heart* is wrenched with pain."

Poor fellow! but he'll get over it.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter "Winona" was anchored in the harbor for several days the past week,—The prodigal son is now called the "fast male."—Weymouth and Davis expect to start with their steamers "Charles" and "Croatan" for their big Fishery on Monday,—Bessie, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Broughton, died Monday afternoon. Her death was caused by the measles.—Mr J. B. Cartwright, late of Nixonton, has opened a Notion Store in the Williams building on North Poindexter street.—The Pasquotank Rifles are now on a "boom." At the last meeting a number of new members were taken in and the men will now commence drilling by the new tactics. A committee was also appointed to get up an entertainment for the purpose of getting new uniforms, etc.—Rev. E. M. Jordan, pastor of the Methodist Church, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his pulpit work.—Electric lights will soon be on again and dark streets at night will be over.—"A man's deeds live after him," says the adage. So do his mortgages.—St. Valentine's Day is near, and the caricature picture fiend is already busy.—The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a Sociable Friday night, February 12, at the residence of Rev. P. W. Melick. All are most cordially invited and will be entertained by music and in various other ways.—Madame Rumor has it that,

Cupid, with his darts,
Having pierced the hearts

of several of our young town folks, wedding bells will soon be heard to merrily chime. Well, 'tis the same story, "always old, yet ever new."—Capt. E. Kelley, of New York, the genial Fish Agent, is again in the City, stopping at the Albemarle. He has hosts of friends here.—The hotel registers show an increase of travel.—The Pastor of the Baptist Church announced from the pulpit the other Sunday morning that he wanted to raise a collection for the poor of the town and started the subscription with $5 himself. It took but a little time to raise $80.—Waters & Sons are catching salmon in our waters, supposed to be the result of those put in by Fish Commissioner Worth some three years ago.—Mr. Foreman, of Berkley, Va, has moved with his family here. Still they come.—There was an oyster roast at the home of Capt. Sam'l Waters last Thursday night. Those present report a good time.—There was a Feast last night at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.—Miss Carrie Cartwright gave a number of her young friends an oyster roast last night.—The "grippe" has about abated, no more cases reported,

At the Northampton Superior Court held at Jackson last week, Dred Francis and Jack Jorden, col., were convicted of an outrage on Mrs. Amanda Lewis, white, in July last, and Judge Winston sentenced them to be hung on Saturday, the 5th of March.

One of the most creditable in the recent examinations of applications for attorney's licences by the Supreme Court, was passed by H. C. Benny, colored. There are now at least a dozen colored lawyers in the State.

The Oklahoma fever has broken out among the colored people of Oxford. Quite a number are preparing to emigrate to that distant territory.

Raleigh Visitor: Grasshoppers are getting plentiful in some sections, which is held to be indicative of an early spring and dry summer.

"Who, did you say, is to be the next President?" "Oh! I don't know and I don't care. I'm not looking for Presidents—I'm looking for a bottle of Salvation Oil. It kill's pain every time." 25 cents.

One of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use use has saved his life. For incipient consumption it is a certain remedy. Price 25 cents.

If you want to enjoy your meals strengthen your digestion with Simmons Liver Regulator.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking
Brown's Iron Bitters. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Satisfied!
The thunder of war no longer rumbles,
The Chilians are now well behaved,
But the British lion still growls & grumbles
Because American honor has been saved.

North Carolina and Virginia have a joint association of peanut growers. The next meeting of the organization will be held in Tarboro on the 9th of March.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, biliousness or headache.

There are 280 patients at the insane asylum in Raleigh and 20 others are home on a visit, making in all 300.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the bowels regular, One dose is worth 100 dollars.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.
This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.
Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.
Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."
One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4, '91. 1yr. New York.

The Elizabeth City Academy.
FOR BOTH SEXES
Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.
THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA.
A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building,
Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.
The Fall session opens
Monday, September 21st, 1891.
Send for Catalogue. Address
S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. Heywood Sawyer, vs. Hugh Cale, } In Superior Court.

Pursuant to an execution issued from the office Superior Court Clerk in the above entitled cause, I have this day levied upon the following real estate situated in Elizabeth City, N. C., to-wit:

1st. One lot on Cale street, bounded on the north by Selim Sutton's lot, on the east by Cale street, on the south by a vacant lot and on the west by lot given to Hugh Cale in his homestead.

2d. Vacant lot on Cale street. Bounded on north by lot above described, east by Cale street, south by lot belonging to May Whitcomb and west by lot belonging to Hugh Cale.

3d. Also a piece of land near Elizabeth City. Bounded on north by lots of land belonging to J. Heywood Sawyer, Mills Leigh and others, on the east by Pear Tree road, on the south by lands belonging to Alex. Wadsworth and Sam'l Haley and on the west by lands belonging to Geo. W. Williams and B. B. Tatem. Same containing five acres, more or less.

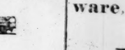
I will sell all the interest of said Cale in the above described property on Monday the 7th day of March, 1892, to satisfy said execution.

Jan. 2, '92. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

FAVORITE SINGER!
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM ONLY **$20**

HIGH ARM $25.00.
OUR FAVORITE SINGER
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. **Get New Machines.** Address for Circulars and Testimonials.
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 4.50 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Raleigh with Steamers for Roanoke, Nashville, Onslow and Soppersong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Madsey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on Steamboat Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Rail road, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.
First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus
TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests. Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

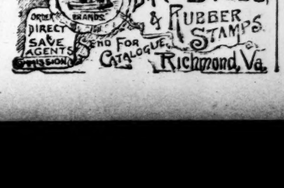
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

☞ A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.



JOHNNIE
Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the bargains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store and
- GET YOUR -
eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay pull —not a
- - GUN - -
but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest and best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement &c &c

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,
Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISETTE.
J. B. FLORA & CO.
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES,
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
FOWLER & CO'S.
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE THIS!
And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.
&c., &c, and if you see my goods
you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.
R. SALOMONSKY.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.
MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

Habits of Salmon.

In their journey up the streams the first run of fish push on rapidly to the upper pools and headwaters, 100 miles or more, unless prevented by insurmountable falls, with which most of the Labrador streams are well provided. Here fish have been caught sixty miles above the estuary before one has been taken in tidal water. Some of the former remain in the lower pools and are joined by others as the run progresses. Why is this? Have the fish any remembrance of where they spent their youthful days, and remain there while others pass them? It is now received as an undoubted fact that every fish knows its own river, but I go further than that, and think every fish has a particular place in the river where it wishes to remain. Were all the salmon in the Restigouche to push on to its headwaters, would not the greater portion of the river be barren? The turmoil of spawning time on the restricted spawn beds, the turning over of the newly laid ova, could only end in wholesale destruction. Even under present conditions I am satisfied not over ten per cent. of the eggs deposited naturally ever come to life.

As to the speed with which they travel at times I caught two salmon with partly digested caplin in them quite recognizable, and these fish were caught sixty miles above where the caplin is known to come.—American Angler.

Sip Your Milk Slowly.

Many people complain that they cannot drink milk without being distressed by it. The reason is that they drink it too fast. If a glass of milk is swallowed hastily it enters the stomach, and then forms in one solid, curdled mass difficult of digestion. At least four minutes should be occupied in drinking a glass of milk, so that in reaching the stomach it will be so distributed that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juice, instead of being in one hard, condensed mass, it will be more in the form of a sponge.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Mattie A. Cobb,
of Providence, R. I.

Undoubtedly many diseases may be prevented if the blood is kept pure and the general health-tone sustained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When this is done, the germs of

La Grippe, Diphtheria

Pneumonia, Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Malaria, etc., cannot lodge in the system. After all such prostrating diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found of inestimable value in restoring desired health and vigor, and purifying the tainted blood.

For example read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb, of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and is in the front rank in her studies in the High School. Her father is a well-known police officer:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Sometime ago I had diphtheria and was sick for a year afterward, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me real strong.' MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I.

"My daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

ever brought before the people. Some of my friends say to try it with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. N. COBB, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and are the best liver invigorator and family cathartic.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ①

There is nothing that may not happen to a thin baby.

There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is losing his healthy weight.

We say they are "poor." They are poorer than we at first suspect.

Do you want almost all that is known of the value of plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIVING—and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it.

A book on it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1. x6

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

"BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S."

TWO IMPORTANT CASES.

Decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

The Governorship of Nebraska and the Anti-Lottery Law.

JAMES E. BOYD.

The United States Supreme Court at Washington has decided in favor of Boyd in the Nebraska Governorship case.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, and its reading was listened to attentively by a crowded court room.

All the Justices of the court excepting Justice Field concurred in the opinion, although Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown did not concur in one line of reasoning.

The decision of the court settles a long controversy over the right to the seat which the Supreme Court gave to Governor Boyd. By it the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, holding that Mr. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States and that Governor Thayer, whom he was elected to succeed, was entitled to hold office until a successor had been duly elected, is reversed.

The main question in the case was whether Mr. Boyd became a citizen of the United States without taking out naturalization papers, his father, a British subject, never having become fully naturalized, although he had declared his intention to take out the necessary papers.

The elder Boyd came to this country when his son, the plaintiff in the case, decided, was a mere child. They settled in Ohio, and the father gave notice of his intention to become a citizen. He failed, however, to become a citizen.

The son went to Nebraska when it was a Territory, and was one of the foremost of the pioneers who developed it. He held several public offices, fought in the Union army during the late war, and was a member of the committee that framed the Constitution after it was admitted into the sisterhood of States.

No one questioned Mr. Boyd's right to vote and to exercise all the other privileges of citizenship, and it was not until after he had served some time as Governor of the State, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, that the question concerning his citizenship was raised. A long controversy ensued as to whether Boyd or the former Governor, Thayer, was entitled to the seat.

The case was finally carried to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and this court decided that Boyd, not being a citizen, had not been elected and that Thayer should hold office until his successor had been elected. This decision is reversed by the Federal Supreme Court.

The elaborate opinion of the court delivered discusses the question of citizenship fully. In citing many decisions on the right to citizenship gained though the admission of a Territory to Statehood, it says that it has always been recognized that those residing in Territories who had declared their intention to become citizens, are admitted as such when the State in which they live is admitted to the Union.

The Anti-Lottery Law Sustained.

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the recent Anti-Lottery act of the last Congress, affirming the decision in the case of Deyne and Rapier, publishers of the New Orleans States and the Mobile Register, who were indicted on charges of sending through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements. By common consent the cases were made test suits as to the constitutionality of the law.

Chief-Justice Fuller announced that, owing to the death of Justice Bradley, to whom the writing of the opinion in the anti-lottery cases had been given, the court would postpone any elaboration of its views and confine itself to the expression of the general ground on which the decision proceeds. The court then said that the opinion in ex-parte Jackson held that the power vested in Congress to establish postoffices and postroads embraced the regulation of the entire postal system of the country, and designated what may and what may not be excluded. The power granted Congress was complete, and carried with it power to forbid the use of the mails in aid of the perpetration of crime or immorality.

The court says there is no distinction between mala prohibita and mala in se, and that it must be left to Congress in the exercise of a sound discretion to determine what shall be excluded. There is no abridgment of the freedom of the press, for the reason that the Government does not prohibit communication by other means, but simply through the Government agencies which it controls.

SPURGEON DEAD.

England's Eminent Divine Passes Away Peacefully.

The celebrated English preacher, Charles Hadden Spurgeon, died at Mentone, France, a few days ago in the presence of Mrs. Spurgeon, his private secretary and two or three friends. He was quite unconscious when death occurred and had not spoken for some hours.

Mr. Spurgeon, who occupied a somewhat similar position in England to that of Henry Ward Beecher in America, was born at Kelvedon, Essex, England, June 19, 1834, and educated at Colchester, Maidstone.

He was received into the Baptist denomination by the late Robert Hall at Cambridge, and was pastor at Waterbeach until he was offered the New Park Street Chapel in Southwark. His first sermon in London was in 1853, and in 1861 the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was erected for him, was opened. The last act of the reverend gentleman's life was his withdrawal from the Baptist Union, caused by his independence of character and outspoken, broad-minded doctrine.

In 1888 was celebrated the delivery of his 2000th sermon. His sermons have been printed weekly for years, and sixteen volumes have been published collectively, besides a volume entitled "Gems: Brilliant Passages from the Discourses of C. H. Spurgeon."

Mr. Spurgeon never laid claim to the distinction of being an orator. He always talked in a slow, deliberate way, his enunciation being clear and his pronunciation perfect. His language hypericrical people might not call choice, being directly to the point, and, like the man himself, simple and strong. In his discourse the fact was noticable that he never sought for fine phrases. His voice was not musical or pleasing at first to a stranger's ear, yet it possessed those qualities most demanded in a public speaker.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Emperor Frederick's Physician Dies Suddenly in London.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished physician, died with bronchitis a few days ago in London, England. Sir Morell's attack of bronchitis followed an attack of influenza. He was attended by his brother. His death was quite sudden. Only his wife was present when it occurred.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was born in Leytonstone, Essex, England, in 1837, and was educated at the London Hospital Medical College and in Paris and Vienna. He founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, in Golden Square, London, in 1863. In the same year he obtained the Jacksonian Prize from the Royal College of Surgeons for his essay on diseases of the larynx. He was soon afterward elected assistant physician to the London Hospital, becoming in due course full physician, and was appointed lecturer on diseases of the throat, an appointment which he held to the time of his death. Dr. Mackenzie was the author of numerous publications on laryngological subjects.

He was in attendance on Frederick III, the German Emperor, during the latter's last illness. He was knighted in 1887. He published in 1888 "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." At the close of that year he resigned his connection with the College of Physicians.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ANDREW BORJESSEN, who killed Emma Anderson because she refused to marry him, was hanged in the jail at Litchfield, Conn.

GENERAL HENRY A. BARNUM, Port Warden of New York City, and one of the most prominent war veterans in New York State, died suddenly of influenza. He was born at Jamesville, Onondago County, N. Y., in September, 1832.

HENRY G. DOWD, "Jack the Slasher," has been declared not guilty of cutting the throats of seven men in New York City, as he was insane at the time. Dowd was sent to the State Insane Asylum for Criminals at Auburn.

JACOB SOMBORM, a pedlar, went to the wine store of his cousin, Julius Somborm in New York City and demanded $25. Being refused that amount he shot his cousin and then killed himself.

WHILE some children were playing on a pond in Haverstraw, N. Y., Lena and Paul, children of Paul Kaenmerlin, aged fifteen and thirteen, broke through the ice and were drowned.

MRS. EUCLID HILL, carrying her four-year-old daughter in her arms, was struck by a train at Woodbury, N. J. Both were instantly killed.

HARRY AND WILLIE WILCOX, aged thirteen and eleven years respectively, sons of Henry Wilcox, were drowned while skating at Kinkora, N. J.

THE explosion of an alcohol condenser in the hat factory of the J. Rummell Company, Newark, N. J., caused the death of three persons, injured several others, and partially demolished the building.

DEMOCRATS in the Connecticut House of Representatives at Hartford resisted an adjournment declared by Republican Speaker Paige because of the lack of a quorum and proceeded to organize the House. Representative Callahan, of New Haven, was elected Speaker unanimously and sworn in. Representative Markley was elected Clerk pro tem.

IN New York City, after little more than an hour's deliberation, the jury found Carlyle W. Harris guilty of murder in the first degree, in having poisoned Helen Neilson Potts, his unacknowledged school-girl wife, on January 31, 1891.

WARD FERRIS WATERBURY, the eight-year-old son of Charles P. Waterbury, a well-to-do farmer of Long Ridge, Conn., was kidnapped while on his way to school, and the kidnappers sent a note threatening to murder the child unless $6000 ransom was paid.

ALL sixteen men who were blown out to sea on the New York City Street Cleaning Department's tug and scow have been rescued. The last to be picked up were two sailors on the Scow No. 5. The Fish steamer Ethelburga took them on board 160 miles from Sandy Hook. They had been adrift for seven days without food or water.

South and West.

OTTO HAUSER, who committed suicide at San Antonio, Texas, is reported to be Stanislaus Padewski, the Nihilist, who assassinated the Russian General, Michael de Seliverstoff, in Paris on November 18, 1890.

NEAR Pineville, Ky., "Bob" Jones and Lee Davis, members of the Parton faction, were killed by Turner and his men.

RAIN began falling throughout Central and Northern Arizona. It is the first rain since February 15, 1891.

THOMAS THOMPSON, colored, was hanged at Chestertown, Kent County, Md., for the murder of William Adams, also colored. The hanging was the first in the county since 1851.

THE doors of the Fall River County Bank, at Oelrichs, South Dakota, were closed. The depositors are mostly poor farmers and laborers. The deposit bank at Glasgow, Ky., has also closed its doors after a run.

BY a premature blast in the Rush Run Coal Mines, Fayette County, W. Va., five men were killed and five wounded. They were all colored laborers.

THE residence of George Cramer, a few miles from Brainard, Minn., caught fire, and Mrs. Cramer and her three children were burned to death.

THE British ship Ferndale, coal-laden, went ashore five miles north of the entrance to Gray's Harbor, Oregon. Twenty of the crew, including the officers, were drowned. Three of the crew reached shore alive.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS started on from Rabun, Ga., with three revenue offenders. Two of the prisoners were handcuffed together, while the third, named Lovell, marched in front of a deputy. Lovell's mother and sister, both deaf and dumb, suddenly sprang from the bushes beside the road, seized the officer and held him long enough for Lovell to run into the woods and escape.

WHILE scouting ahead for D troop, United States Army, Rufus Glover, a well-known scout, was shot and killed by the Garza revolutionists.

THE historic old Appomattox, (Va.) Court House has been destroyed by fire. All the records and furnishings were consumed.

DAVID PORTER, Deputy Collector of Savannah, Ga., was, while beating his wife, shot and killed by his son.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ABRAHAM SEAY, of Oklahoma, was sworn in as Governor of the Territory.

JACOB LEESE, the first white settler in California, has just died at San Francisco, aged eighty-two years. He came to California in 1833 and built the first house in San Francisco in 1836.

Washington.

MISS CLARA BARTON, President of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, issued from Washington an appeal to the American people for $75,000 to pay the expenses of shipping four cargoes of food from New York to Libeau, on the Baltic, for the starving peasants of Russia.

THE Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee adopted Chairman Springer's policy of attacking the tariff by separate bills.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS RAUM appeared before the House Appropriation Committee and recommended that $146,956,000 be appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year of 1893.

THE Treasury Department has awarded the the contract for building the revenue cutter Hudson to H. J. Dialogue, of Camden, N. J., at $36,500, and $1500 for each additional foot over the present design.

HOWARD J. SCHNEIDER, an electrician, shot his wife and her brother while on their way to church in Washington. Mrs. Schneider was shot several times, fatally. Her brother was instantly killed.

OFFICIAL notice has been received at the State Department from the British Minister that the tariff changes agreed upon in the reciprocity arrangement for the British West India colonies have already been voted by Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

JOHN J. HAWKINS, Chief of Judiciary in the First Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, is dead. For twenty-five years he has held an important position in the Treasury Department. In 1878 he was one of a committee of three to carry to England over $100,000,000 in bonds to be delivered to the Rothschilds.

THE relatives and legal representatives of Charles W. Riggin, one of the sailors of the Baltimore who was killed in Valparaiso, have formally filed at the Department of State, Washington, a claim for indemnity from the Chilean Government.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner at the White House to the Diplomatic Corps.

THE United States Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during January shows a net increase during last month of $15,073,360.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed and caused to be published the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Germany. It admits feathers, hides, horse hair, fat, oils, certain animals, etc., free while the duties on many other articles are greatly reduced.

Foreign.

THE public accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year have been issued. They show that the revenue on account of the consolidated fund was $38,579,310, and the expenditures $36,343,567, showing a surplus of $2,235,743. The total debt of Canada is placed at $289,899,229, the assets are $32,090,199, and the net debt is $287,809,030, an increase during the year of $275,818.

THE Egyptian Assembly was opened at Cairo by the Khedive, who delivered a brief address, declaring that he should follow in the footsteps of his father and continue his policy.

THE Chilean Congress adjourned, after passing a bill allowing the President to borrow $25,000,000 in order to withdraw notes issued by Balmaceda.

THE North German Lloyd transatlantic steamer Elder went ashore on Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight. She was groping in a fog when she struck on a rock. All passengers were saved.

THE new French Tariff law has gone into operation.

THE conversion of the debt of Argentina has been completed. It amounts to $55,000,000.

TWENTY persons lost their lives as a result of election riots at Buda Pesth, Hungary.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.

Fourteen Millions of People Absolutely Destitute of Food.

Pestilence Adds Its Horrors to Hunger and Cold.

United States Minister Smith has reported to the State Department at Washington these facts concerning the Russian famine, obtained from eye-witnesses and most trustworthy sources:

The famine is general in thirteen provinces of European Russia, viz.; Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Orenburg, Oufa, Penza, Riazan, Samara, Saratof, Simbirsk, Tamboy, Viatka, Toula and Noreneger; partial in the five provinces of Kursk, Olonetz, Orel, Perm and Tauride, and one or two others, like Kharkov, have suffered to some extent, but are not included in official reports.

The first thirteen provinces equal in area the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermount, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, and have a population of about twenty-seven million. The five provinces in which the famine is partial equal in area the States of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and half of Ohio, and have a population nearly double that of the eleven States. This vast section is agricultural and ordinarily the most fruitful soil of Russia.

It is officially estimated that 14,000,000 persons in these provinces are without food or means of support, and, this estimate is probably below the true number.

For three years the crops have fallen short of the average, and the deficiency of the past season left the storehouses well-nigh empty. With the increased failure of this year it is positive, Minister Smith says, that unless adequate relief can be supplied the great present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues. The peasants make no savings generally, but live wholly dependent upon yearly crops, hence long continued and widespread drought leaves them subject to outside relief.

The scarcity of provisions is not the only misery of this people. When crops fail the Government loses revenue and the peasants, while taxes and rental continue, lack all the necessaries of life; clothing, firewood, farming implements, the subsistence of horses and cattle, all depend upon this one resource—the crops.

It is as difficult to get fuel as food in some sections, and cold as well as hunger causes terrible suffering. In some neighborhoods large numbers of persons huddle together in some houses most conductive to warmth. Barns have been torn down and the boards used for firewood. Even thatched roofs are torn off and the straw burned for fuel. Clothing is given away for bread; horses and cattle are sacrificed at a tithe of their value; fodder is as scarce as human food, and in some cases horseflesh has been sacrificed for sustenance. During the winter there is no work, and frequently fathers have left their wives and children to fight the battle of want alone, because they could do nothing and their absence would leave fewer mouths to feed at home.

The bread which many are eating is composed of wild arrock, potatoes, chaff and leaves, and these terrible conditions inevitably produce disease. Within the radius of one mile there are 120 cases of typhus fever; pestilence and hunger are daily gaining ground, and pestilence is decimating the people.

In January, February and March the roads are good, and all energies should be directed to pouring provisions into the suffering provinces at once. The rivers are frozen. Two or three railroads run into the famine-stricken region, but there are no branches of these railroads, and all provisions must be carried for long distances on sleds. In the middle of March, or first of April, the winter will break up, the roads will become heavy, and the horses now available for transportation will be needed for spring farming. Time is therefore a most important factor in the work of relief. Every week is vital.

One hundred and eighty million pounds of food are necessary. Fifty carloads should arrive every day in these stricken provinces, but only eleven carloads per day were received Christmas week. The Imperial Government so far has appropriated $42,500,000 from the public treasury for the work of relief. But the work must still go on.

The Russian Emperor has personally given enormously and all classes are giving according to their means. The loss to the Government revenue will be $100,000,000 or more, while a conservative estimate of the loss to Russia in view of all consequences is place at not less than $500,000,000. Up to the present there have been few contributions from abroad, but the Government and the people of Russia are deeply sensible of the spontaneous offers that have been made by various parts of the United States and the Emperor's Ministers, as well as others, have manifested such to Minister Smith in their expressions of approbation.

GRATEFUL TO EGAN.

Balmacedist Refugees Testify Their Thankfulness to Him.

PATRICK EGAN.

United States Minister Egan has been presented by the refugees who have been living in asylum at the American Legation in Santiago, Chile, for four months past with a handsome gold card bearing this inscription:

To Mr. Patrick Egan, Minister of the United States in Chili, in testimony of eternal gratitude for the generous asylum given under the protection of the flag of the great Republic, which symbolizes the most noble sentiments of humanity and civilization.

On one side of the inscription is an embossed engraving of the Goddess of Liberty throwing the "Stars and Stripes" over a wounded Chilean soldier. In one corner of the card is a diamond and there are also crossed flags of the United States and Chile and the coats-of-arms of the two countries engraved upon it.

On the reverse side of the card appear the names of the twelve refugees who present the gift.

The card is about six by four inches in size and it cost $3000.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner's Report of Business During the Year.

Commissioner Simonds, of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, has submitted his annual report to Congress. The report recommends amendments to the Patent and Trade Mark laws.

The following is a summary of the business of the office during the last calendar year: Total number of applications received, excluding applications for the registration of trade marks and labels, 40,552; total number of patents granted, 23,244; total number of registrations, 1899, total receipts, $1,271,283; total expenditures, $1,139,713; leaving a surplus of $131,572; making a total balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund of $4,004,317.

Patents were issued to the residents of the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 82; Arizona Territory, 9; Arkansas, 103; California, 623; Colorado, 199; Connecticut, 733; Delaware, 34; District of Columbia, 210; Florida, 52; Georgia, 124; Idaho, 14; Illinois, 1968; Indian Territory, 6; Indiana, 570; Iowa, 427; Kansas, 263; Kentucky, 193; Louisiana, 122; Maine, 142; Maryland, 294; Massachusetts, 2122; Michigan, 752; Minnesota, 392; Mississippi, 63; Missouri, 786; Montana, 43; Nebraska, 191; Nevada, 9; New Hampshire, 144; New Jersey, 569; New Mexico, 14; New York, 3907; North Carolina, 76; North Dakota, 29; Ohio, 1513; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 71; Pennsylvania, 2197; Rhode Island, 200; South Carolina, 49; South Dakota, 53; Tennessee, 161; Texas, 333; Utah, 28; Vermont, 53; Virginia, 165; Washington, 79; West Virginia, 74; Wisconsin, 326; Wyoming, 8; United States Army, 8; United States Navy, 8. Total, 21,236. The total number issued to foreigners was 1298.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Increase of Over a Million During January.

The monthly debt statement issued from the Treasury Department at Washington shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month of $1,310,016. There was an increase in the interest-bearing debt of $710; a decrease of $3,235,698 in the surplus cash in the Treasury, and a decrease of $1,906,392 in the non-interest bearing debt. The total debt, less $31,365,457 net cash balance or surplus and the $100,000,000 gold reserve greenback redemption fund, is $842,617,836. Of the surplus in the Treasury National bank depositories hold $18,944,337, against $20,254,008 a month ago.

The Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate $382,753,863, or about four millions more than a month ago. Silver assets aggregate $494,088,597, an increase of seven millions during the last month. Against these coin and bullion assets there are $181,665,769 in gold certificates and $407,937,613 in silver certificates outstanding.

The Government's receipts during January aggregated $30,512,728, against $37,655,973 in January, 1891. The customs receipts during the last month were $17,459,285, or $6,500,000 less than in January, 1891, and the internal revenue receipts were $11,432,956, or about a quarter of a million less than in January a year ago.

The expenditures during the last month were $35,033,522, and for the past seven months of the current fiscal year $217,647,549, against $23,981,309 in January, 1891, and $234,778,170 during the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

The Total Number of Men Available for War Duty.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a statement showing the military force of the United States, organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant General of the army.

The abstract shows that the total number of enlisted men is 101,821, commanded by 8879 commissioned officers, besides 1248 staff officers, making a total aggregate of 111,948 men in the military service. The number of men available for military duty unorganized is 8,567,258.

THE Russian Public Works Commission proposes to employ during the winter 100,000 men and 45,000 horses in clearing 30,000 acres of forest lands. The commission will expend for this purpose $1,500,000. The commission is also forming highways and parish roads in the distressed districts at a cost of $150,000. It has employed for this work 140,000 men and 26,000 horses.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

6		
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$ —	@ $2 15
Medium, 1891, choice	—	@ 1 80
Pea, 1891, choice	1 85	@ 1 82½
White kidney, 1891, choice	—	@ 2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 05
Black turtle soup, 1891	2 90	@ 3 00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 85	@ 1 90
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 85	@ 1 95
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 60	@ 1 70
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@ 1 30
1891, bags	—	@ 1 25
1891, Scotch	—	@ 1 20
BUTTER.		
Creamery—State, fall, tubs	29	@ 27
Penn, extras	—	@ 33
Elgin, ex'tras	32	@ 32½
Other West, extras	31½	@ 32
State dairy—half firkin tubs, fall ends, extras	25	@ 24
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts	22	@ 24
H. f. tubs and pails, 2 ds	20	@ 22
Welsh tubs, extras	26	@ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts	24	@ 24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	22	@ 22
Tubs, thirds	18	@ —
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@ 25
Im. creamery, 2ds	20	@ 22
Im. creamery, 3 ls	18	@ —
Factory—Fresh, extras	23	@ 24
Fresh, 1sts	21	@ —
Fresh, 2ds	18	@ 20
Fourths to 3 ls, per lb	16	@ 17
Rolls—Fresh, extras	21	@ —
Fresh, 2ds to 1sts	15	@ 20
CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, fall, fancy	—	@ 12
Full cream, fall, fine	11½	@ 11¾
Full cr. good to prime	10¾	@ 11¼
Common to fair	9½	@ 10¾
Part skims, choice	10	@ 10½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@ 9¾
Part skims, com. to fair	6	@ 8
Full skims	3	@ 5
Pennsylvania—Skims	2¾	@ 3
EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	26	@ 26½
Western—Fresh, fancy	26	@ —
Fresh, fair to good	23	@ —
Southern—Fresh, per doz	25	@ —
Western—Ice house	15	@ 20
Limed, per doz	16½	@ 18
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Spitzenberg, per bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl	1 75	@ 2 12
Greenings, per d. h. bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	6	@ 12
Western N. Y., Concord	19	@ 13
HOPS.		
State—1891, choice, per lb	23	@ —
1891, prime	24	@ 25
1891, common to good	20	@ 23
1890, choice, per lb	19	@ 20
1890, common to prime	13	@ 18
Old olds	7	@ 9
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	11½	@ 12
Western, per lb	11½	@ 12
Chickens, Western	10½	@ 11
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@ 7
Turkeys, per lb	9	@ 10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	75	@ 1 00
Western, per pair	70	@ 90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@ 1 62
Pigeons, per pair	35	@ 40
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.		
Turkeys—Jersey and Md., lb	14	@ 15
State and Penn., per lb	12	@ 14
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@ 18
Jersey, per lb	12	@ 14
State and Penn., per lb	10	@ 12
Fowls—State and Penn., lb	10	@ 11
Western, per lb	9	@ 10
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	16	@ 18
State and Penn., per lb	15	@ 17
Geese, Jersey and Md., fancy	11	@ 14
Squabs—White, per doz	3 75	@ 4 00
Dark, per doz	2 50	@ 2 75
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl	75	@ 1 25
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1 25	@ 1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb	—	@ 1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@ 1 50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl	1 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	2 25	@ —
Orange County, red, bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Orange County, yellow, bbl	1 50	@ 2 25
Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Eastern, white, per bbl	5 00	@ 7 00
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl	50	@ 75
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Turnips, Canada, per bbl	60	@ 75
Celery—Mich., per doz. roots	15	@ 30
Long Island and Jersey, dozen bunches	75	@ 1 00
String beans, Fla., per crate	1 50	@ 3 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	1 50	@ 3 50
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate	1 00	@ 1 50
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves	3 00	@ 5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@ 45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@ 9 25
Sheep	4 50	@ 5 00
Lambs	6 43¾	@ 7 00
Hogs—Live	4 60	@ 4 90
Dressed	5	@ 7½
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 90	@ 5 10
Patents	5 25	@ 5 30
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01⅞	@ 1 02⅝
Rye—State	90	@ 93
Barley—Two-rowed State	63	@ 65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	44	@ 51
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 39½
Mixed Western	—	@ 34½
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye	65	@ 70
Lard—City Steam	06.40	@ —

FURS AND SKINS.	*Eastern & Northwestern*	*Southern & Southwestern.*
Black bear	$25 00@35 00	$8 00@$15 00
Cubs and yrlings	5 00@15 00	4 00@ 10 00
Otter, each	7 00@10 00	5 00@ 7 00
Beaver, large	6 00@ 7 00	5 00@ 6 00
Beaver, medium	3 50@ 4 50	2 50@ 3 50
Beaver, small	1 50@ 2 00	1 00@ 1 50
Mink, dark, fine	1 50@ 2 50	—@—
Mink, brown	60@ 1 00	40@ 60
Red fox	1 50@ 16 0	1 25@ 1 40
Gray fox	80@ 1 00	50@ 70
Raccoon, each	50@ 70	30@ 50
Skunk, black	90@ 1 00	75@ 80
Skunk half str'p'd	60@ 70	40@ 50
Skunk, striped	25@ 35	20@ 25
Skunk, white	12@ 15	10@ 12
Opossum, large	25@ 35	20@ 25
Opossum, med	11@ 13	9@ 10
Muskrat, winter	10@ 12	9@ 10
Muskrat, fall	7@ 9	6@ 8

Caught a Great Eagle.

P. Marker, who is working out at A. H. Smith's sawmill on Rifle Creek, set a large trap, thinking to catch a monster bear, whose tracks were seen in the neighborhood. Several days after he went out to look at his trap, but instead of the bear he found a large eagle, the largest, perhaps, ever seen in the Rocky Mountains. The eagle had been caught in the powerful jaws of the trap by one leg just above the claws. He had dragged the immense trap, which was secured to a log by a chain, into some brush more than twenty-five feet from the spot where trapped, and was dead. So large and strong was his leg that it was not broken. The eagle was too large to carry, so the trapper cut both legs off as trophies. He measured the huge bird, and it was twelve feet from tip to tip of its outstretched wings.—Myrtle Point West Oregonian.

Youthful Pickpockets.

Speaking of pickpockets, says a St. Louis detective, the thieves of that class who give the police the most trouble and get away with more money and purses are, as a rule, urchins, none of whom are more than thirteen years old. They get into a crowd and pretend they are looking at the displays in the shop windows. They are just tall enough to reach a woman's pocket or hand-bag and to get into a man's overcoat pockets. They pass the property stolen to confederates and get it out of the way as soon as possible.

La Grippe.

On December 19th, I was confined to my room with the Grippe. The Treasurer of the "Commercial Advertiser" recommended that I should try a bottle of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," as it had cured him of the same complaint. I sent for a bottle, and in two days I was able to resume my business, and am now entirely cured.

As I took no other remedy, I can but give all the credit to the "Cherry Pectoral," which I gratefully recommend as a speedy specific for this disease.

Yours very truly,

F. T. HARRISON
29 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Not the Merrimac, but the Virginia.

There never was a Confederate ironclad of any other ironclad named Merrimac. The Confederate ram was the Virginia always. She was constructed upon the hulk of an old United States frigate called the Merrimac. Why people should go on calling the Virginia the Merrimac we cannot see. History and fact—not always synonymous—agree in this case. The Confederate ironclad was the Virginia, not the Merrimac.—Norfolk (Va.) Landm